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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,712	04/26/2000	Pratish R. Desai	19223-000510	1620
22434	7590	09/21/2006	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP P.O. BOX 70250 OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			WONG, ALLEN C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/559,712

Applicant(s)

DESAI, PRATISH R.

Examiner

Allen Wong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/24/06 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-20 have been read and considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 10-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Setogawa (6,469,718), Watkins (6,728,477) and DeCarmo (6,415,101) in view of Kim (5,917,781).

Regarding claim 10, Setogawa discloses an apparatus to play a video, said apparatus comprising:

an input to receive the audio and video datastream, said datastream comprising information for a plurality of different presentations of a video and an associated audio track wherein each of the plurality of different presentations are independently actionable by a user (fig.13, note element 103 receives the MPEG datastream information, which contains audio and video datastream, from digital video disc 101 with plurality of different presentations, where presentations are the plural camera angles as disclosed in col.6, ln.10-24; fig.12, note user can use remote control 92 for a user to independently perform actions to the plurality of different presentations);

a decoding circuit configured to decode said datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a first presentation of said video and associated audio track (fig.13 is DVD player configuration where the data from DVD 101 is inputted into the system by 103, where a DVD is a video that has a plurality of presentations, and that MPEG video decoder 115 and MPEG audio decoder 116 are used in combination to decode the first presentation of the video, ie. the first angle presentation); and

a receiver configured to receive during use a signal from a user that directly selects which if said first or said second presentation is a indicates a desired presentation to display (fig.12, Setogawa discloses a remote control 92 with buttons for permitting the selection of a plurality of points in time during playback, where the receiver 129 of fig.13 can receive user inputs and permitting the processing of the user's selected input of a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for

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viewing; also, col.6, ln.10-24 discloses the user's options to select the desired presentation from a plurality of angles).

Although Setogawa does not specifically disclose a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit is configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video. However, Watkins teaches the use of multiple angles for re-configuring the decoding circuit such that the decoding circuit is configured to decode the MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of the video (see fig.5 and note the DVD 38 is inputted into drive 108 and to DVD interface 110 and the data is decoded at element 112 to decode the multiple MPEG datastreams presentations, where remote control unit 32, via elements 104 and 106, permits the user to select from a multitude of angle presentations as stored in element 114 for displaying a first presentation, ie. display 1, at element 34 and the second presentation, ie. display 2, at element 34). Also, Watkins discloses the display of the second presentation of the video contemporaneous with the first presentation (fig.1, element 34 simultaneously displays the first presentation with the second presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa and Watkins, as a whole, for presenting a improved technique of viewing multiple angles and accessing DVD audiovisual content in a more convenient, efficient, precise and robust manner (Watkins col.2, ln.17-34).

Setogawa and Watkins do not specifically disclose wherein the selection circuit reconfigures said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit decodes said MPEG

datastream so as to output a signal for displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode. However, DeCarmo teaches wherein the selection circuit reconfigures the decoding circuit such that the decoding circuit decodes said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode (col.7, ln.61 to col.8, ln.23, DeCarmo's fig.5 discloses that the selected primary viewing angle or presentation can be seen for playback in only the normal playback mode, on screen element 302, whereas the secondary angle or presentation can also be shown contemporaneous with the primary angle, on screen element 304, and the user can also select the secondary angle or presentation as the primary angle for playback if the user desires to see the alternative angle or presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo, as a whole, for permitting the user to view the desired presentations of the DVD in a convenient, synchronized manner (col.2, ln.17-27).

Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo do not specifically disclose the concurrent output of the first audio portion and the second audio portion by the apparatus. However, Kim teaches that multiple or plural audio channels can be outputted concurrently (fig.6, note there can be two or more audio decoders 304-1 and 304-2, and there are multiple audio speaker outputs 312 and 314, and col.6, ln.24-27, Kim also discloses that, if the user desires, multiple output apparatuses 310 are used, then multiple audio output signals can be produced to be heard by the user to hear multiple audio channels or multiple languages at the concurrently or at the same time).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins, DeCarmo and Kim, as a whole, for increasing the user's enjoyment, satisfaction and providing the convenience of concurrently permitting playback of multiple audio outputs (Kim's col.6, ln.40-45).

Regarding claim 11, Setogawa discloses a method of selecting from a plurality of an audio/video program having a video portion and an associated audio portion, a desired presentation of the audio/video program, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for a plurality of presentations of said audio/video program (fig.13, note element 103 receives the MPEG datastream information from digital video disc 101 with plurality of different presentations, where presentations are the plural camera angles as disclosed in col.6, ln.10-24);

displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video portion (fig.13 is DVD player configuration where the data from DVD 101 is inputted into the system by 103, where a DVD is a video that has a plurality of presentations, and that MPEG video decoder 115 and MPEG audio decoder 116 are used in combination to decode the first presentation of the video, ie. the first angle presentation); and

permitting a user to select directly either said first presentation or said second presentation as the desired presentation of said audio/video program (fig.12, Setogawa discloses a remote control 92 with buttons for permitting the selection of a plurality of points in time during playback, where the receiver 129 of fig.13 can receive direct user inputs and permitting the processing of the user's selected input of a point in time where

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the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, col.6, ln.10-24 discloses the user's options to select the desired presentation from a plurality of angles).

Setogawa does not specifically disclose displaying on said display in normal playback mode a segment of a second presentation of said video portion. However, Watkins teaches the display, in normal playback mode, a segment of the second presentation of the video (see fig.5 and note the DVD 38 is inputted into drive 108 and to DVD interface 110 and the data is decoded at element 112 to decode the multiple MPEG datastreams presentations, where remote control unit 32, via elements 104 and 106, permits the user to select from a multitude of angle presentations as stored in element 114 for displaying a first presentation, ie. display 1, at element 34 and the second presentation, ie. display 2, at element 34; also see fig.1, and note element 34 is a display for displaying angle 1 and 2, ie. first and second presentations, and element 35 shows multiple angles or nine presentations from nine angles). Also, Watkins discloses the display of the second presentation of the video contemporaneous with the first presentation (fig.1, element 34 simultaneously displays the first presentation with the second presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa and Watkins, as a whole, for presenting a improved technique of viewing multiple angles and accessing DVD audiovisual content in a more convenient, efficient, precise and robust manner (Watkins col.2, ln.17-34).

Setogawa and Watkins do not specifically disclose displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode. However, DeCarmo teaches displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode (col.7, ln.61 to col.8, ln.23, DeCarmo's fig.5 discloses that the selected primary viewing angle or presentation can be seen for playback in only the normal playback mode, on screen element 302, whereas the secondary angle or presentation can also be shown contemporaneous with the primary angle, on screen element 304, and the user can also select the secondary angle or presentation as the primary angle for playback if the user desires to see the alternative angle or presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo, as a whole, for permitting the user to view the desired presentations of the DVD in a convenient, synchronized manner (col.2, ln.17-27).

Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo do not specifically disclose the concurrent output of the first audio portion and the second audio portion. However, Kim teaches that multiple or plural audio channels can be outputted concurrently (fig.6, note there can be two or more audio decoders 304-1 and 304-2, and there are multiple audio speaker outputs 312 and 314, and col.6, ln.24-27, Kim also discloses that, if the user desires, multiple output apparatuses 310 are used, then multiple audio output signals can be produced to be heard by the user to hear multiple audio channels or multiple languages at the concurrently or at the same time in a DVD). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins, DeCarmo and Kim, as a whole, for increasing the user's enjoyment,

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satisfaction and providing the convenience of concurrently permitting playback of multiple audio outputs (Kim's col.6, ln.40-45).

Regarding claims 12-16 and 18-20, Setogawa discloses the display of the plurality of presentations for the user to choose for viewing into a presentable graphical format on display (fig.13 the user can input the desired selection of the chapter or presentation at a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, see fig.4, there is a plurality of chapters or presentations that can be selected from the DVD program by the user; and see col.6, ln.32+, col.6, ln10-24, Setogawa discloses viewing from multiple angles).

Regarding claim 17, Setogawa discloses the video objects are interleaved as blocks (fig.8-10).

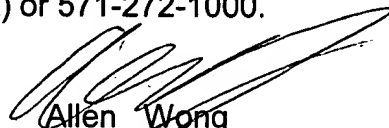
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7341. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8am-6pm Flextime.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James J. Groody can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Allen Wong
Primary Examiner
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AW

9/14/06